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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Attends Joint Meeting of School Youth and Children in Pyongyang and Korean School Youth and Children Visiting Homeland from Japan

A joint meeting of school youth and children in Pyongyang and Korean school youth and children visiting the homeland from Japan was held on September 2.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the youth and children, was present at the joint meeting.

Attending the joint meeting were youth and children of schools at various levels in Pyongyang who are growing up as reliable successors to the Korean revolution in the boundlessly broad bosom of love of the fatherly Leader and the members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School headed by its principal Han Myong Su and the members of the song and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School headed by its principal Pak Yong Dok and their teachers who came to the longed-for motherland and spent pleasant summer holidays together with the youth and children in the homeland thanks to the deep solicitude of the Marshal.

Present there were Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was also present there.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who has come to the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser and members of the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service.

Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and responsible functionaries of the Party and working people's organizations also attended the meeting.

The hearts of the entire attendants of the joint meeting were overflowing with feelings of infinite adoration, trust and deep gratitude for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the benevolent father of the school youth and children, who founded the great *Juche* idea and, brightly illumining the road ahead of our people by its immortal torch, has led the Korean revolution and the youth and children's movement of our country along the one road of victory for half a century and brought the infinite happiness of today to our people, the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and the school youth and children.

When the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung appeared in the joint meeting hall with a broad smile, the entire attendants rose to their feet and warmly welcomed him with thunderous cheers of "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, stormy applause shaking the hall.

The fatherly Leader waved to the enthusiastically cheering attendants.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly embracing Korean school youth and children from Japan

At the joint meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and the benevolent father of the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, said that Korean school youth and children from Japan who were present there would soon return to Japan after concluding their visit to the homeland and gave important teachings to serve as a programmatic guide to the Korean school youth and children in Japan in their study and life.

The Leader taught that the Korean youth and children in Japan should arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party, ardently love the socialist fatherland and resolutely defend the right to national education and all other democratic, national rights, rallied close around the organization of the GAKRJ with Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su as the central figure.

The Leader said that the Korean school youth and children in Japan should prepare themselves better to be the successors to our revolution and communist builders by carrying out the tasks set forth in the congratulatory message to the Young Pioneers Corps and in the speech "The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution."

At the proposal of Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, the attendants of the joint meeting drank a toast to the health and longevity of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who always leads the Korean people along the one road of victory and glory, looks after the compatriots in Japan with warm paternal love, directs deep considerations to enable compatriots and their children in Japan to visit the homeland and takes care of their life down to all details.

The fatherly Leader, with a warm affection deeper than that of real parents, personally offered dishes to the Korean school youth and children from Japan and earnestly taught them to tell their parents and Korean youth and children in Japan in detail about what they saw and felt in the homeland.

On behalf of the Korean school youth and children and their teachers visiting the homeland from Japan, Han Myong Su, Principal of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School, evinced the firm determination to arm themselves firmly with the great *Juche* idea and to smash the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, rallied closer around the GAKRJ, and to devote all efforts to the educational work for bringing up the rising generation into the reliable workers to carry forward our revolution, wholeheartedly upholding the programmatic teachings given by the Leader.

An art performance prepared together by school youth and children in Pyongyang and Korean school youth and children visiting the homeland from Japan was given at the joint meeting.

Each number was overflowing with feelings of infinite adoration and trust for the fatherly Leader who has brought today's boundless happiness and worthy life to our people and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan and brings up our youth and children in his broad bosom into reliable heirs to our revolution and able builders of socialism and communism and with the fiery determination of allegiance of the youth and children in our country to carry forward with credit the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people established by the Leader and fight unswervingly along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader, following him with single-heartedness.

The joint meeting proceeded in an atmosphere pervaded with the ardent feelings of our youth and children to the fatherly Leader from beginning to end.

At the end of the joint meeting the entire attendants heartily and warmly wished the fatherly Leader a long life in good health, raising thunderous cheers of "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly hugged one by one the Korean school youth and children and teachers from Japan, who were in tears of deep emotion, reluctant to take leave of him, and saw off the dear sons and daughters till the cars carrying them went out of sight.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Replies to Messages from Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to Party and government leaders, international organizations, friendship associations, social organizations and democratic figures in various countries, in reply to their messages sent on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

In the reply messages Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed deep thanks to them for their support and solidarity manifested for our people's anti-U.S. struggle and cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea and for their warm congratulations on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Expressing the conviction that they would, in the future, too, continue to direct deep attention to and manifest solidarity for the just struggle of our people to make the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, he wished them new success in their work.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea also sent messages to the central committees of the parties of various countries, replying to their messages.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cabled respectively to Comrade **George Marche**, Deputy Secretary General of the French Communist Party, and **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, replying to the latter's messages of greetings sent to him in connection with the publication of the north-south joint statement, and sent a message of greetings to **Domenec Mentoff**, Premier of the State of Malta, on the occasion of the national holiday of Malta.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of congratulations to the Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Central and East African Countries and another congratulatory message to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States held in Guyana.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Soviet Communist Party Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 5 the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade K.F. Katushev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and members of the delegation Comrade N.V. Bannikov, Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Party, Comrade D.I. Kachin, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Kamchatka Regional Committee of the Party, and Comrade Y.A. Sklyarov, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Chae Jun Byong, Vice-Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK.

N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country, was also present.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Luncheon in Honour of Soviet Communist Party Del.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave on September 5 a luncheon in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation Comrade K.F. Katushev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and members of the delegation Comrade N.V. Bannikov, Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Party, Comrade D.I. Kachin, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Kamchatka Regional Committee of the Party, and Comrade Y.A. Sklyarov, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Chae Jun Byong, Vice-Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK.

Also on hand was N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

Grand Pyongyang Meeting Held to Celebrate 24th Birthday of DPRK

Our people had meaningful celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9), our glorious fatherland founded and led by the Leader, in the grandiose circumstances that the whole land of 3,000 *ri* was seething as never before with an ardent desire for reunification after the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the working people were effecting a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding his teachings given at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

A grand Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 24th birthday of the DPRK was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in the evening of September 8.

Respectfully placed among fragrant flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, who nursed the historic roots of our people's power, founded the first state of proletarian dictatorship in our country and always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, soldiers of the People's Army as well as a large number of working people in the city, who are effecting a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the generations to come, upholding the great *Juche* idea and wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The faces of the attendants registered the feelings of infinite reverence for and ardent loyalty to the Leader who, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, has been leading our people along the only straight road of victory and glory through thorny bushes full of ordeals and difficulties for half a century up to this date since he started his revolutionary struggle in his early years and the boundless honour, pride and national confidence in making revolution under his leadership.

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Report Made at Pyongyang Meeting Celebrating 24th Birthday of DPRK

by Comrade O Jin U,

Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army

Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the grand Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in the evening of September 8.

On the occasion of the 24th birthday of the DPRK, Comrade O Jin U extended the highest honour and gratitude expressing the ardent allegiance of the entire Korean people to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great Leader, who restored the lost fatherland to our people and opened a new era of great national prosperity and development in this land.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching that **"the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party."**

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung consistently directed deep attention to the solution of the question of power in the whole course of guiding the Korean revolution and energetically fought for its correct solution, the reporter noted, and went on:

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of a people's revolutionary government, in which the Marxist-Leninist theory on power was creatively developed to suit the actual conditions of our country through the embodiment of the immortal *Juche* idea, in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This line of a people's revolutionary government was a wise line most correctly reflecting the socio-economic and class relations in our country and the lawful demands of the development of our revolution and an original line illumining a correct way of establishing a genuine power of the people for the first time.

It was thanks to the solid foundations for the building of a people's power laid by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle that our people could establish a power of the people in time and embark upon the road of building a new democratic country under so difficult and complicated circumstances after the liberation.

The reporter said that the Leader established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new type of power, smashing all the machinations of the enemies at home and abroad against the building of a new country, and thus enabled our people to be the full-fledged master of the power, and put forward a line of further strengthening and developing the people's power, the weapon of our revolution, so as to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution when conditions were created for gradually going over to socialist revolution with the completion of the people's democratic revolution in the northern half, and set up the North Korean People's Committee through the first historic democratic election. This, the reporter noted, was the first power of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, in September 1948, on the basis of the great socio-economic changes in the northern half after the liberation and reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the Korean people fighting against the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and for the reunification of the country, the reporter pointed out, and said:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the brilliant realization of the far-sighted plan of the Leader for building the genuine country of our people and a great victory of historic significance in the struggle of our people for freedom, independence and happiness.

The reporter reviewed in detail the glorious path of victory traversed by our Republic under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the past 24 years.

The Leader not only founded our Republic but also brightly illumined the road ahead of our people's power in each period and at each stage of the development of revolution and made our state and social system demonstrate its vitality to the full, the reporter said, and continued:

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party's idea of *Juche* represents the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful accomplishment of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities."

Our Republic exercises complete political sovereignty and the great political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the ideological system of *Juche* constitutes the solid political foundation of our people's power and state and social system.

The rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people rallied close around the Leader—this is the greatest victory won by our people in the course of the arduous revolutionary struggle, and herein lies the source of our invincible strength.

Our Republic has turned into a socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, a firm independent national economy, powerful defence capacity for self-defence and brilliant national culture by forging ahead beneath the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea and is proudly displaying its might all over the world.

The power of our Republic founded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most democratic and most popular power which enlists workers, peasants and all other broad masses of people in the state affairs and ensures them political freedom and rights and a happy material and cultural life.

Under the power of the Republic there is neither unemployed nor beggar. All the people enjoy a free, happy and cultured life, with no worry about food, clothing, housing, education of their children or medical service.

Through a proud struggle for revolution and construction our Republic has won the absolute support and deep trust of the entire Korean people and its might has grown invincible.

All these victories and successes gained by our people under the banner of the DPRK are a victory of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the Leader.

The path of 24 years traversed by the Republic under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a proud course of great victories our people have won in the revolution and construction by firmly advancing along the road of struggle indicated by the *Juche* idea and a glorious path along which a shining fruit was yielded through the thorough embodiment of the revolutionary principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activities.

It is the great happiness and infinite honour and pride of our people to have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, as the Leader and make revolution under his wise leadership.

Today the northern half of the Republic has achieved unprecedented, great national prosperity and development. But, our fatherland has not yet been reunified, but remains divided into the north and the south, the reporter said, and continued:

The U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, keep occupying south Korea and obstinately hamper the reunification of our country, imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently adhered to the line of independent national reunification set forth by the Leader, the line of accomplishing the reunification of the country independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without interference of any outside force and on a democratic basis by peaceful means, and waged an energetic struggle for its realization.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south."

The three principles of national reunification clarified by the Leader is the solely correct guiding compass indicating the straight path to the solution of the question of reunification and is a patriotic banner encouraging our people to great national unity and a bright beacon bringing the dawn of reunification to the entire people of north and south Korea.

Recent developments in our country patently prove the correctness and sagacity of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country advanced by the Leader.

Along the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country indicated by the Leader, the preliminary talks opened last year between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and high-level north-south talks were held this year and a historical north-south joint statement was published after the talks.

All these are a shining victory of the great *Juche* idea and independent line of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a priceless fruition of the consistent struggle of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter stressed that our Party and the Government of the Republic which assume full responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the nation are exerting all efforts to implement honestly the agreed points clarified in the north-south joint statement.

To realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, however, is by no means smooth sailing, the reporter stressed, and continued:

The struggle for the country's reunification—this is a struggle between the Korean people and the foreign aggressors, a struggle between the patriots and traitors, between the patriotic forces and the reactionary forces, and this is an acute struggle between the *Juche* idea and the idea of flunkeyism.

Therefore, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country can be achieved only through an arduous and persistent struggle against all sorts of manoeuvrings of the enemies within and without barring reunification, advocating split, wrecking peace and clamouring for war.

The reporter went on:

The U.S. imperialists are working in greater frenzy to perpetuate the split of Korea and aggravate the tension in Korea today when the Koreans want to sit together and discuss the question of national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and the back-stage manipulator of the ill-boding goings-on in south Korea today.

The Japanese militarists revived under the wings of the U.S. imperialists, harbouring the delusion of restoring the old position of colonial ruler in Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, are creating new obstacles to the peaceful reunification of our country, and the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese traitors to the nation and the reactionary elements are slandering the purport of the north-south joint statement and openly indulging in such remarks and behaviors which run diametrically counter to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Today the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyists in south Korea are talking about the "UN-supervised election," "reunification within the system of liberal democracy" and so forth. This cannot be construed otherwise than a despicable, treacherous move to perpetuate the division of the territory and the nation and barter away our country and nation once and for all to the imperialists.

The south Korean side should not commit again the act of creating obstacles to reunification but exert sincere efforts to fulfil the obligation it assumed in the joint statement.

Should the south Korean authorities, despite our warnings, persist in criminal machinations violating their promises made in the joint statement, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom, and will be swept away once and for all by the powerful flow of history.

The prevailing situation demands us to energetically promote the cause of national reunification by mobilizing the entire patriotic forces in north and south Korea and unfolding a nation-wide struggle.

The reporter recalled that the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party and many public organizations proposed some time ago to the south Korean political parties and public organizations to hold a joint conference of political parties and public organizations of the north and the south.

He continued:

Now is a historical moment when the entire Korean people should actively participate in the cause of national reunification, the supreme desire of the nation, and strive to make the North-South Coordination Committee and the north and south Korean Red Cross talks carry on their work successfully and all parties and groupings should jointly

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Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong and Hong Won Gil; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Department Directors of the Party Central Committee, Ministers of the Cabinet, responsible cadres of the central organs and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, responsible personages in the fields of science, culture and the press, and Heroes of the Republic and Labour Heroes.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who came to the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser of our side and members of the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service.

Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

When the meeting was declared open, the Patriotic Song was solemnly played.

Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

The attendants of the meeting renewed the firm resolution to rally closer around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fight more vigorously for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, holding high the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea.

Grand meetings celebrating the 24th birthday of the DPRK were also held in all provincial seats on the 8th.

Attendants of the Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 24th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (2)

The Juche Idea—Creative Thought That Clarifies the Guiding Principles Maintained by Our Party in All Fields of Revolution and Construction

The line of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, the line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, constitutes a guiding principle our Party has upheld to embody the *Juche* idea in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"*Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the stand our Party has consistently adhered to." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 230.)

Only when the working class has put an end to all manner of subordination and inequality in all realms of social life, ideological, political, economic and military, is it possible to accomplish its historic mission—the cause of liberating mankind.

For the purpose, it is vital to stamp out the prime mover of exploitation and oppression and, moreover, conduct the successful socialist and communist construction and terminate all sorts of subordination and inequality also in the relations with foreign countries, by strictly observing the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

Only when we have correctly applied the afore-said principle to the revolution and construction in a co-ordinated way, can we bring its vitality into full play.

The great *Juche* idea finds its embodiment in a principled position upheld by our Party, the position of instilling into the minds of the working people the idea that they must carry on the revolution and construction in their country on the stand of master and on their own responsibility.

Juche in ideology serves as a guiding principle in the ideological work for inducing the people to advocate the above-mentioned idea.

As the aim of revolutionary theory is to serve revolutionary practice to the full, so the aim of all ideological work is to train people to become revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class indicated by a leader.

To achieve that aim, we need to educate all the working people in the idea that they must conduct their revolution and construction on the stand of master and on their own responsibility.

This alone makes it possible to follow the guiding principle in the ideological work, that is, establish *Juche* thoroughly in ideology.

Juche in ideology is a basic condition for execution of the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

It is people who conduct the revolution and construction. So, to carry them on well, people must establish a correct Marxist-Leninist world outlook first of all and, on this basis, must have a right thought, viewpoint and way of thinking.

Only when the working people have established *Juche* in the ideological realm to arm themselves fully with the *Juche* idea, is it possible for them to extricate themselves completely from the fetters of flunkeyism, dogmatism and all other old ideas which paralyze the consciousness of national independence and the revolutionary spirit, to thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook of carrying out their revolution and construction on their own responsibility and to give full play to their indomitable revolutionary spirit based on the principle of self-reliance. Only then, the *Juche* idea can be translated into reality to the fullest extent in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The great *Juche* idea finds its embodiment in our Party's line of independence in politics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, declared:

"The Government of the Republic will continue to adhere firmly to the principle of settling independently all the problems that arise in revolution and construction, studying and analysing the realities of Korea in strict accordance with the *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng ed., p. 555.)

The political independence maintained by our Party does not merely mean winning the political independence and exercising the right to national self-determination but constitutes the political guiding principle which should be observed in all fields of its external and internal activities and in the whole course of the socialist and communist construction.

Political independence is the first and foremost index of a sovereign independent state.

All nations are equal and have the sacred right to national self-determination, the right to shape their own destinies.

What our Party advocates is that people can secure their independence and freedom and enjoy a happy, prosperous life only when they stick fast to the principle of national self-determination.

Political independence renders it possible to keep principle and consistency in formulating lines and policies and waging the struggle for carrying them into practice and courageously overcome whatever bitter trials and hardships till the thorough-going accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

It is also a political guarantee for self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

The invariable maintenance of political independence and steadfast implementation of the lines and policies alone can bring us an independent national economy and defence capacity which are powerful enough to make us go on independently and defend our country with our own forces.

Moreover, political independence constitutes a firm basis for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The great *Juche* idea is embodied in our Party's policy of building an independent national economy.

Independence in the economy constitutes a guiding principle of our Party in its economic construction, the principle that clarifies the contents of the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and the orientation and ways for building them.

The material and technical foundations must be built for the socialist and communist construction.

And they can be successfully built only when the requirements of the laws of socialist economy have been cognized and fulfilled correctly.

These laws are applied with a national state as a unit. The same can be said of the economic life of the people.

Therefore, the firm material and technical foundations of socialism can be laid in each country, only when it has built a comprehensive independent national economy diversified in its development, equipped with the latest technique and run by its own national cadres, using its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so that its domestic products can fully meet the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic and defence construction and the people's consumption, for heavy and light industrial goods and farm produce.

The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee that nations can eliminate once and for all the economic backwardness which constitutes the material basis of inequalities among them.

Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence.

A country which is economically dependent on outside forces becomes a political satellite of other countries; an economically subjected nation cannot free itself from colonial slavery, politically.

Economic independence is a material guarantee for the successful carrying out of the ideological revolution.

Only when we have the powerful economic forces to become independent economically, is it possible to free once for all the people from the fetters of all sorts of the old ideas including national nihilism and flunkeyism that everything that is our own is disparaged and everything foreign is looked up to.

The great *Juche* idea is embodied in our Party's line of self-defence.

The principle of self-defence means a principle of defending with our own forces the gains of the socialist revolution and security of our country against the subversive intrigues of the enemies within and without.

Self-defence in national defence is a guiding principle our Party has held fast to in the field of national defence.

The great capabilities in self-defence constitute a military guarantee for independence in politics and self-sustenance in the economy.

The powerful defence capabilities alone render it possible for a country to exercise its political sovereignty properly, defend its independence and security against the encroachment of imperialism and step up the socialist economic construction to the full.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this forms a great ideology that shows the correctest way for building up and increasing the internal forces of our revolution.

Revolutionary forces are made up of the political, economic and military forces.

The political force of revolution can become invincible only when the masses of the people have cemented their unity and cohesion, rallied close around their leader.

A rock-firm unity between the Party and the masses of the people with a leader as the sole centre can be brought about only when the whole Party and the entire people have established *Juche* in ideology and equipped themselves firmly with his lines and policies.

The economic and military forces of the revolution can become powerful when the line of self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence as well as the line of carrying on the building of the economy and defence in parallel have been executed steadfastly.

Kang Jung Sik

Colourful Celebrations of the 24th Birthday of the DPRK

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea colourful celebrations were held in Pyongyang and all other parts of the Republic.

The Cabinet of the Republic arranged a banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of September 9.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Jung Rin, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong and Hong Won Gil and other leading personnel of the Party and government bodies, working people's organizations, scientific, educational and cultural institutions and the press organs, generals of the Korean People's Army and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who came to the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks as an adviser of our side, and members of the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service.

Invited to the banquet were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang and foreign friends staying in our country.

After the playing of the Patriotic Song, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech at the banquet. The next speaker was Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon.

All the attendants drank toasts to the good health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and to the prosperity and development of the Republic and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

An art performance was given at the banquet.

Prior to the banquet, on the morning of the day functionaries of the Party and government bodies, working people's organizations and scientific and educational institutions, servicemen of the Korean People's Army and the People's Constabulary and working people in the city visited the graves of the grandparents and parents of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the graves.

Amid the playing of the solemn wreath-laying music Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong and Hong Won Gil and other leading functionaries of the Party and government bodies, working people's organizations and scientific and educational institutions, servicemen of the Korean People's Army and the People's Constabulary, working people and youth and students in the city laid wreaths and bouquets before the grave of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the respected and beloved Leader, and Mrs. Li Bo-ik, his grandmother, and the grave of his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his mother Mrs. Kang Ban Sok.

That day Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, who is an adviser of our side to the north and south Red Cross full-dress talks, and members of the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service, also placed wreaths at the graves of the grandparents and parents of the fatherly Leader in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon.

After laying wreaths, they observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased who had fought resolutely against foreign aggressors, generation after generation, for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people.

On the same day, wreaths and bunches of flowers were laid in the cemetery of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army.

Earlier, on September 6 a lecture was given at a central meeting in Pyongyang on the subject "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most superior people's state" in honour of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Lecture meetings were also held in the provinces, cities and counties.

On the other hand, during the film week (September 6 to 12) dedicated to the 24th birthday of the DPRK, a series of films were shown in the cinema houses and other screening centres throughout the country—films dealing with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary family and films showing the shining, victorious path traversed by our socialist fatherland under the wise guidance of the Leader and the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

In connection with the opening of the film week, functions took place in Pyongyang and in the provinces, cities and counties on September 6.

An opening ceremony of the sports games for "September 9 Trophy Banner" celebrating the 24th anniversary of the DPRK, was held at the Moranbong Stadium on the 9th.

The games will continue till the end of the month at the stadiums and gymnasiums in Pyongyang and all other parts of the Republic.

Working People Enjoy National Holiday

The working people of our country significantly greeted the 24th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, under the grandiose circumstances that they, fully supporting the programmatic teachings given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were waging a vigorous struggle for hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and bringing about a new upsurge in the building of socialism.

In the azure sky the national flags of our Republic with a radiant five-pointed star each were fluttering in the autumn breeze and in the streets of the towns and villages were seen the slogans bearing the letters: "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland!" and "Long live the socialist system of our country!"

The time-honoured Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people and the cradle of the revolution, was alive with working people who visited there from early morning.

Among the visitors were workers, with their family members, from the Sosong Edible Oil Factory in Pyongyang who have nearly fulfilled their task for September production plan. I had a talk with a worker of the factory named An Chung Hi. He was one of the workers who were subjected to all sorts of national humiliation and discrimination by the Japanese imperialists before the liberation. With the country being occupied by the scoundrels and no power in the hands of the people, his efforts proved futile though he worked hard as a railway worker.

He said in a tone full of emotion: "How could we imagine today's happiness if our Leader had not restored the fatherland and founded our Republic and led it!"

This feeling is not An's alone. It is the feeling of all employees of the factory. The same applies to Mun Jong In who was born into a poor tenant family, underwent all hardships as a servant of a landlord and had no opportunity to go to school in the pre-liberation days, but is now at the post of the chief-engineer of the factory after graduating from a college in the bosom of the Republic, and to a woman worker named Chu Song Hwa who served a capitalist as a kitchenmaid before liberation but has now grown up into a workteam leader as one of the qualified members of our working class.

That holiday working people enjoyed themselves at the Taesongsan recreation centre, along the Taedong-gang promenade and at the Potong-gang recreation ground in Pyongyang and other scenic spots of the country.

The faces of the holiday-makers were expressive of a boundless love for their socialist fatherland where exploitation and oppression are completely liquidated and all the people are equally well off, enjoying freedom and happiness together. And their hearts were filled with an unshakable determination to arm themselves more firmly with the *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in order to further consolidate the socialist system established by him and achieve the country's independent reunification and the nation-wide victory of the cause of our revolution.

Yun Jong Ok

Various Functions Held in Foreign Countries to Mark the 24th Birthday of the DPRK

On the occasion of the 24th birthday of the DPRK colourful functions were held in foreign countries.

On the evening of September 8 a banquet was arranged in Peking by China-Korea Friendship Association and Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Respectfully placed on the front wall inside the banquet hall were the portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people.

Invited to the banquet were Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador, and staff members, of the DPRK Embassy in China and the delegation of the DPRK Meteorological Bureau and members of its table tennis team staying there.

Also present there were Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC; Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and other Chinese functionaries concerned.

At the banquet Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo made a speech, which was followed by speech of Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk.

The banquet proceeded in friendly and militant atmosphere throughout.

A celebration was held in Moscow on September 5.

Present at the meeting were Kiril Mazurov, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pyotr Demichev, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU and Secretary of the CC of the CPSU; Mikhail Yasunov, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Nikolai Tarasov, Chairman of the CC of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Minister of Light Industry; Chukanov, Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the CPSU and others.

Kwon Hui Gyong, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was invited there.

The Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU declared the meeting open, and Nikolai Pankov, Vice-Chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, made a report.

Ambassador Kwon Hui Gyong spoke next.

A meeting was held on September 6th in Hungshing China-Korea Friendship People's Commune to mark 24th birthday of the DPRK.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk and staff members of our embassy.

Han Usin, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the People's Commune, spoke and Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk also addressed the meeting.

On the other hand, banquets and press conferences were held at DPRK embassies abroad on the occasion.

Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to China, gave a banquet at the embassy on the evening of September 9.

Respectfully placed on the front wall inside the banquet hall were the portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Leader of the Chinese people.

Invited there were Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the CC of the CPC; Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC; Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and other leading functionaries of the Party, government, People's Liberation Army, public organizations and the press organs of China.

Also invited there were Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and other Cambodian guests.

Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien made speeches at the banquet.

It proceeded in the atmosphere of warm friendship from beginning to end.

Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Cuba, Hungary, Poland and Albania on the occasion.

A respectfully placed portrait of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was seen on the front wall of each conference room.

Present there were journalists of newspapers, news agencies, radios and journals in the respective countries, and foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies there.

The DPRK ambassadors or charge d'affaires ad interim spoke on the occasion.

Besides, a week of Korean films was set in the Soviet Union, and the Korean film show was held in Prague to mark the 24th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Meanwhile, the Chinese newspaper **People's Daily** carried a leading article and **Pravda** and other Soviet papers published articles on the occasion.

Working people in Pyongyang greet with joy the national day—the 24th birthday of the DPRK

DPRK Women's Volleyball Team Carries Off Bronze Medal, Boxer Kim U Gil Wins Silver Medal

The women's volleyball team of our country which made its debut in the Olympic games carried off the bronze medal, defeating without difficulty the south Korean squad 3:0 on September 7.

Our team led the match from the beginning with powerful attack and water-tight defence, putting the south Korean team on the defensive. The set scores were 15:7, 15:9 and 15:9.

The volleyballers of the north and the south played the game amid overflowing compatriotic sentiments. They exchanged warm handshakes before and after the match.

Meanwhile, on the 10th our boxer Kim U Gil received a silver medal in the boxing match of the 48 kg category.

He defeated the Tanzanian boxer in the first round and won sweeping victory over the south Korean ring-fighter. In the quarter-final he knocked out the Ugandan pugilist in two minutes and twenty seconds in the second round raining hard blows on his opponent. In the semi-final he beat a well-known Spanish boxer.

Our boxer Kim U Gil was the sole Asian boxer who could advance to the finals winning victory after victory.

In the finals he competed with a Hungarian boxer, a twice European championship-holder. He fought well to the end. He could score such a brilliant success though he participated in the Olympic games for the first time. This shows the might of our sports technique which is rapidly developing under the wise guidance of the Leader.

(Continued from Page 2)

exert sincere efforts for the accomplishment of the country's reunification.

Those who sincerely love the country and the nation should come out for the sacred cause of national salvation, pool their efforts and fight, no matter whether they may live in the north or in the south or somewhere else and no matter what political views and religious beliefs they may have.

Our people will never allow interference of any outside force in the internal affairs of the nation but resolutely oppose it, the reporter stressed, and went on:

The U.S. imperialists must stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country and get out of south Korea at once taking along their armed forces of aggression and lethal weapons and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" acting under the cloak of the "United Nations" should be dissolved without delay.

The Japanese authorities must not try to perpetuate the split of Korea, continuously intensifying the reactionary tie-up with the south Korean rulers and the hostile policy towards our country which had been pursued by the Sato group in the past, but must immediately discontinue the reinvasion of south Korea and renounce the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Referring to the fact that recently the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other UN member nations jointly proposed to place the item "Creating Favourable Conditions for Accelerating the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the agenda of the 27th UN General Assembly Session, the reporter said:

This new proposal on Korea is a reasonable proposal which envisages the rejection of outside forces and the removal of elements hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and correctly reflects the aspiration of the entire Korean people for the reunification and the demand of the times and fully accords with the principles of the United Nations and its Charter. We fully support it.

Then the reporter pointed in detail to the tasks facing our people in further stepping up the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and promoting the reunification of the country.

Pointing to the foreign policy of our country, the reporter said:

Our Party and the Government of the Republic always set store by the unity with the international revolutionary forces and regard it as their sacred duty to support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the world people, and spare no efforts for it.

The reporter stressed in conclusion:

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, our Party and the Government of the Republic will unite as ever with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and unite with the peace-loving peoples of the world, and continue to fight relentlessly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for peace, democracy and national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Historic Event of Epochal Significance in Development of Korean Communist Youth Movement

On the Occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the Founding of the Young Communist League of Korea

Today all the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and youths of our country mark the meaningful 45th anniversary of the founding of the Young Communist League of Korea personally organized and guided by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The founding of the YCLK was a historic event which is of epochal significance in the development of the Korean communist youth movement.

Since he took the road of revolution, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to the youth movement. And in order to bring up children and youth into powerful revolutionary forces and mobilize them to the anti-Japanese struggle, he organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union first and then the Saenal Juvenile Union, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and other legal and illegal children's and youths' organizations.

With the strengthening of the anti-Japanese organizations of children and youths and the intensification of their activities, it was urgently required to set up an organization of a higher form, a vanguard revolutionary organization capable of leading these organizations uniformly on the principles of Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

At that time the Korean youth movement lacked unity and cohesion due to harsh repression by Japanese imperialism and vicious disruptive manoeuvres of the factionalists. Such situation made it necessary to form a communist youth organization to set right this movement and vigorously advance the revolution.

In conformity with the objective demand of the development of the youth movement in our country and on the basis of the rich experiences he gained in forming the revolutionary children's and youths' organizations and guiding them since the first days of his revolutionary activities, the Leader formed the Young Communist League of Korea with the Anti-Imperialist Youth League members as its core in the summer of 1927.

The YCLK was a vanguard organization of the Korean youth guided by the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the Leader.

He set before the communist youth a militant task—to overthrow Japanese imperialism immediately and build socialism and communism finally.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the following vein:

...We are Korean people and youths. We Korean youth cannot merely sit and remain an onlooker to our beautiful land and beloved compatriots, brothers and sisters being trampled underfoot and persecuted by the Japanese imperialists. We must drive out the Japanese imperialists from the soil of our country, liberate Korea and win independence. We cannot stop only at this, however. We are Communists. Communists cannot leave alone the knavish landlords and capitalists who oppress and exploit the proletarian masses.

We, therefore, must overthrow the capitalist system and build socialist and communist society, the cherished desire of the proletarian masses....

This teaching of the Leader was a Marxist-Leninist programme of struggle which correctly combined the immediate task and the final purpose of the Young Communist League of Korea from the standpoint of *Juche* and on the basis of the scientific analysis of socio-economic conditions and class relations of our country.

With a view to successfully carrying out the programmatic tasks set before the YCLK, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the tasks of making a deep study of the progressive idea of Marxism-Leninism, firmly building up the ranks of new communist youth core elements and expanding the organization.

Under the guidance of the Leader, the YCLK organized secret reading circles and groups for study of Marxism-Leninism and equipped youths with his great *Juche* idea. On the other hand the YCLK rallied the anti-Japanese mass organizations around it and expanded the organization admitting into it fine youths tested and trained in the practical struggle.

The Leader paid deep attention to the organizational work so that the YCLK organizations could develop into militant revolutionary organizations capable of satisfactorily discharging its mission even under the enemy's repression.

In conformity with the mission of the YCLK and the circumstances and conditions of struggle at the time, he laid down the rules of life of the YCLK and established the system of its guidance and set the norms of life of the YCLK. And he made the YCLK members and progressive youths actively participate in the social and political life and reared fine communist youth through the practical struggle.

With the growing of the fighting capacity of the YCLK and the heightening of the class consciousness of the YCLK members and the youth and students, he energetically stepped up the work for training them in the course of actual struggle.

Besides, he directed deep attention to the struggle against the factionalists who plotted to mislead the youth and students by advancing the Right and Left sophistries and to the struggle against the nationalists who tried to hamper the unity of the anti-Japanese forces. And he rallied youth and students closely around the YCLK.

As a result, the ranks of the communist youth strengthened further still organizationally and ideologically and attained monolithic unity and cohesion with the Leader as its axis and on the basis of the theory of and the plan for the Korean revolution set forth by him. And the Korean communist youth movement entered the stage of new development.

Indeed, the founding of the YCLK by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is of great historic significance in the development of the revolution of our country and the development of the Korean youth movement.

Thanks to the founding of the YCLK the Korean youth became able to have their own mighty vanguard organization and the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean youth movement were built up solidly.

By training a great number of the communist youth core elements through the YCLK and other anti-Japanese youth and students organizations, the Leader continued the work for firmly building up the nuclear pivots who would vigorously promote the development of the revolutionary movement in our country and he contributed greatly to the work for having the mass foundation of the revolution as well.

It was entirely thanks to his sagacious leadership and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the communist youth movement built up by him that the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was founded on solid basis even under difficult and complex circumstances immediately after liberation and has developed into a mighty revolutionary organization of the Korean youth as we see today, into an invincible revolutionary rank which attained monolithic unity and cohesion on the basis of the great *Juche* idea of the Leader.

Observing the 45th founding anniversary of the YCLK, all the LSWYK members and youths of our country are now filled with an adamant resolve to inherit and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and carry on the revolution generation after generation for its ultimate victory.

Kim Jae Ok

Systematic Improvement of People's Living Is Supreme Principle Governing Activities of Workers' Party of Korea

☆☆

A Visit to Shop in a Mountain Village

I took a bus at the Yangdok county seat and drove nearly 40 kilometres to go to the Kujigol village of Unha-*ri* at the foot of Mt. Chogaedok-san.

Alighting from the bus at the village I looked down upon the valley along which I had just come. Across the valley clouds hung heavily and peaks, high and low, rose above them.

The village, seated at the tip of the valley, has cosy modern houses, a primary school, nurseries and kindergartens. Every farmer's house is provided with water service.

What struck my eyes first was a neat shop with the sign "Kujigol Shop of the Yangdok County Retail Trade Agency."

This shop was newly set up for the village folks—60 households in all—because the store in the *ri* seat is distant and they felt some inconvenience in their shopping.

This tells us what a great concern our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has shown for improving the life of all the people equally.

The Leader said:

"Our trading establishments bear responsibility for the supply of commodities to the population and have the basic task to provide the people with them equally."

True to his teaching, here in the remote village a shop was built to serve the people in their life.

I was shown in the shop. An abundance of goods needed for the peasant life—footwear, furniture and fixtures, textiles, clothes, school things, foodstuff and other articles of daily use—were laid out neatly for sale. All the commodities were the ones which were produced at the county-run factories and at factories in other parts of the country. The stock was as rich as in town shops.

Speaking to me who was amazed at the good stock, saleswoman remarked:

"In order to serve the village population better, the shop's men and women regularly survey the demands of every family according to seasons and report to the county retail trade agency. Then the latter sends the demanded goods to the shop responsibly and the shop keeps them in store and supplies them to customers. An order system is introduced in the shop to meet special demands of individuals quickly."

A functionary of the county retail trade agency accompanying me said, referring in detail to the supply of commodities to the county population:

"Commodities are supplied equally and planfully according to the demands of regions and different strata of the people. The central trading agencies work out national commodity supply plans and send goods to provinces. Then they are supplied to counties, which distribute them to shops. Like this, under the well-organized system commodities are distributed to all regions of the country equally, and even this small shop in the mountain village has goods in galore."

When I was talking with him, a dozen of young schoolboys came in the shop and asked for satchels, note-books, pencils, pencil cases, etc., saying that their vacation would end and the new school year start in a few days. The shop had school things in plenty and the boys bought what they wanted.

The functionary of the county retail trade agency informed me that the prices of school things were set below the production cost by the state and were uniform both in the urban and rural areas, and said:

"To build and run the shop for small population in the out-of-the-way village and transport goods there, the state would cover the expense and prices of goods must be fixed higher that much. But in its trade activities our state does not seek profits but works to improve the life of all the working people evenly, and it strives to distribute commodities to all regions equally, regardless of urban and mountainous areas and sets prices in a uniform way."

I met and talked with an old man who came to the shop to buy a chest of drawers.

He said with an air of satisfaction:

"My son will get married soon. For him I wanted to buy a chest of drawers and gave an order to the shop. It has just come. It looks nice. It is what I wanted to have."

He told me how he had lived as a mountainside tiller in this village in the past, and had this to say:

"Before liberation the people here in Kujigol lived, even not knowing about shops. They were poor mountainside tillers and dwelled in log huts. Shopping was beyond imagination for them. Because they had no money enough to buy things, and in case they had some in hand, they had to go 40 kilometres to buy even a needle. Sometimes peddlers came. But they sold goods at prices several times higher than in town shops. Now this has become an old story. Here in the remote village we have no inconvenience in shopping."

The old man highly praised the saleswomen for their kindness, saying:

"They quite often make home-visits to know the demands of villagers. When the goods ordered came, they are kind enough to bring them to us in person. When the farmers are busy in farming, they come out for the touring sale."

In conclusion, he said in earnest:

"Under the socialist system set up by our Leader the life of us mountain village folks has become affluent with each passing day and our living conditions are as good as the urban dwellers'. We are greatly grateful to our Leader."

Kujigol is not the only place where shops are run for the convenience of the people's life. Networks of trade are found everywhere in our country. They are not concentrated on towns and cities. According to the principle of setting trading establishments closer to inhabitants, direct sale stores of various types, factory and office shops and organs of commission sale are distributed densely close to dwelling quarters in urban and rural areas, not to speak of networks of ordinary trade. Therefore, we find shops everywhere people live.

Keenly realizing again the great favour of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who established the excellent trade system for the betterment of the people's life, I left the shop in the mountain village.

Kim Su Yon

At the general merchandise store in Changsong county, a mountainous area

Excellent Is Our Socialist Trade

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the uniform state-run trade networks were formed in our country.

The setup of our socialist trade is excellent as it conforms to the nature of the socialist system, meets the requirements of the socialist and communist construction and makes it possible to ensure the working people the commodity supply and public service as best it can.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Socialist trade is aimed at serving the promotion of the welfare of the working people and accommodating them in their daily life. On the contrary, capitalist commerce is aimed at deceiving and sweating them." (*"Selection of Kim Il Sung's Works,"* Vol. V, Korean ed., pp.528-529.)

Capitalist commerce, based on the capitalist ownership of the means of production, is mainly for profits. Accordingly, all commercial activities under capitalism are geared toward the exploitation of the working people for the maximum profits.

In striking contrast to this, socialist trade based on the socialist ownership of the means of production is, unlike capitalist commerce, not for profits but chiefly for serving all the labouring masses and giving them an equitable supply of food, clothes and other daily necessities. Accordingly, all the commercial activities under socialism are not geared toward profits but toward better supply of various consumer goods to the working people.

The above-mentioned point, among others, is a manifestation of the most essential excellence of our socialist trade.

This excellence stems from the nature of the socialist system, under which all people are free from exploitation and oppression and, further, are made to lead an affluent life, and fully conforms to the aim of the socialist and communist construction.

In order to build a socialist and communist society, we should eliminate the difference of the people's living standards, a left-over from the old society, and should improve the living standards of all the working people evenly. To this end, the Party and State of the working class which has seized power should take a series of radical measures for drastic change in the relations of production, for quick development of the productive forces and improvement in the relations of distribution, etc. and should steadily bring the socialist economy to perfection in all fields so as to meet the requirements of a socialist and communist society.

Commerce under socialism serves as an important economic lever placed at the disposal of the Party and State of the working class for distribution and supply of consumer goods. It is an important means for rational distribution and supply of necessary goods to all the working people and for successful solution of the question of eliminating the difference between various strata of the population in the living standards—a vestige of the old society—as soon as possible and of improving the living standards of all the people evenly and rapidly.

The excellence of our socialist trade is to be seen from the fact that it makes positive contribution to eliminating the differences between town and country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Capitalist commerce attaches much importance to towns in order to serve the amusement of capitalists massed there, but socialist trade is conducive to narrowing down the differences between town and country. At present commodities are available and their prices are uniform everywhere in our country, be it Pyongyang or the area at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san." (*"Selection of Kim Il Sung's Works,"* Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 529.)

Commerce under capitalism mirrors the contradictions inherent in the capitalist society. It widens more and more the differences between town and country by exploiting the rural population through sale of manufactured goods at high price and purchase of farm produce at low price.

In our country, however, the prices of commodities are made uniform, regardless of towns and the countryside.

In order to accommodate the working people in their daily life the ramified networks of trading organizations spread all over our country, even in the remotest mountain area, let alone towns, so long as there are the working people living there.

Thus, the difference between town and country which had been left over by the old society was eliminated in the domain of commodity circulation, too, and commerce serves the working people in town and country all alike for the promotion of their welfare.

Such excellence of our socialist trade is an embodiment of the revolutionary stand of enhancing the role of commerce for the earliest elimination of the differences between town and country which constitutes a basic task to be fulfilled in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

One of the main problems in the endeavour to get rid of the aforesaid differences is to eliminate the difference between the workers and the peasantry in the living conditions, material and cultural.

For solution of the problem, our socialist trade has a great part in raising the level of commerce in rural areas to that in towns and improving still more the former's functions as a supplier of commodities so as to bring the material and cultural living conditions of the rural population closer to those of the town dwellers and improve the living of the people both in town and country equitably and rapidly.

The essential excellence of socialist trade finds its expression in the substantial difference between commodities produced under socialism and those under capitalism.

Capitalist commerce is aimed at getting fat profits by exploiting the working people. Naturally, commodities are priced high, with a main stress on fancy designs intended to dupe the people, without regard to the pernicious ingredients which may be contained in goods.

In contrast to this, the aim of socialist trade is to supply the working people with the handy consumption goods as much as possible. Therefore, it strives mainly to supply ever greater variety of good-quality commodities.

This fully conforms to the nature of socialist trade as a supplier of the people which serves them for the promotion of their welfare and takes care of their living in a responsible manner.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Commerce is the supply service of the working people in our country and an important means of meeting the material and cultural needs of the people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 586.)

As mentioned by the Leader, our socialist trade, by nature, is the supply service for the working people.

The point here is not the exchange of commodities for money or money for commodities which is the practice of all commerce in the preceding period, but the actual ensuring of the use value for the people's life, i.e., the supply of various good-quality consumer goods. In other words, the point is not the proceeds of sales but is that all the working people are accommodated in their daily life as much as possible through the equitable and planned supply of handy commodities from the shops which are operating everywhere, even in the remote mountain area.

Herein lies the intrinsic feature of socialist trade which is different from that of all commerce in the preceding period. Socialist trade, by nature, is the supply service for the population.

Such is the nature of our socialist trade. Therefore, unthinkable is such practices as duping the people into believing in quality of commodities with unnecessary designs or decorations or pricing them high, and the working people get the supply of handy, good-quality commodities only.

Our excellent socialist trade as mentioned above plays a great role in meeting more satisfactorily the demands of all the working people for consumption goods and accelerating the complete victory of socialism.

Li Chan Sun

"Korean People Lead a Happy Life with Nothing More to Desire in the World"

Foreigners' Comments

Our country plays host to many foreigners today. They quite envy our people who are enjoying a happy life all alike, without any worries about food, clothing and housing, under the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression thanks to the sagacious leadership and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Shojo Hasegawa, member of the House of Representatives of Japan, who had visited our country as the head of the delegation of friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea, said:

"All the citizens of Korea are provided adequately with food, clothes and houses and they need not pay even a penny for education of their children and medical treatment. So, all of them were putting their whole energy into their work without any anxiety. We could clearly see the advantage of the socialist system in the cheerful, calm manners of pedestrians."

The Daily World, organ of the Communist Party of the United States, published, with a respectfully-carried portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, a writing on the impressions of our country by John Pitman, Member of the National Executive Committee of the CPUS and Editor-in-Chief of the paper, who said to this effect:

The food problem is no longer a question for everyone in Korea. Wherever you go you can see people of sound health and grocer's stores are stacked with all kinds of vegetables, fruits, fish and meat necessary for everyday life of workers and peasants. This fully proves that they have enough foodstuffs. For numerous Americans who have been taught from their childhood that Asia is a vast continent of starvation, it is a hardly believable thing if they do not see with their own eyes.

Roger Pic, journalist and cameraman of France, wrote in his impressions of our country:

"In Korea today all things used by the people, all daily necessities are home-made. There are no foreign-made goods in the shops both in the urban and rural areas."

In an article which was printed in the Indian paper **People's Democracy** with a respectfully-carried portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, He continued: Electricity has found its way into all the villages of Korea and co-op farmers are working pleasantly in the fields. They live an affluent life in their modern dwellings and their houses are furnished with televisions, radios and other furniture. The living standard of co-op farmers of Korea is remarkably higher than that of the farmers and workers in the United States. In other words, they are given free medical care and help in childbirth, provided with houses and clothes by the state and granted the benefit of free education up to university.

In his travel notes on our country Polycarpe Johnson, Chairman of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association and Editor-in-Chief of the "Editogo" Publishing House, had this to say:

"All the people live in fine houses free from any worries about food and clothing and their children get good education free of charge. This reality cannot be found in any other countries of the world.

All this could be attained thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his lofty virtues."

A Land of Destitution and Famine

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people are going hungry in rags, doubly and triply exploited and oppressed, many of them roaming the streets in quest of work and living in a state of constant anxiety with all hopes blighted."

It is a commonplace in south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation that a handful of reactionary bureaucrats and comprador capitalists bleed people white and eat sumptuous fare, whereas the poor, rightless people starve.

A south Korean publication wrote:

"Every year 400 to 500 thousand wanderers build shabby huts to shelter themselves from the weather and people commit all crimes to survive. Seoul is a 'city of evils'...."

"Hovels standing huddled together way up to the crest of hills, people living next door to hell, Seoul is a great slum."

The same is true of the working people in other cities in south Korea. More than half of urban population are the unemployed or semi-unemployed. To get a job is very difficult for them. It is something like an attempt to "make a camel go through the eye of a needle." Some, though rare, take employment after the job-hunting of many days. But their wage is so meagre that they can hardly live on "even acorn-starch gruel or wild herb gruel, not to speak of rice and boiled barley."

Things are no better with employees. They "work hard for 10-20 hours a day" and receive starvation wages which amount to a quarter of the minimum living cost (woman workers, one sixth or one eighth), and even those wages are often back-paid.

People fare worse than plutes' dogs. To take an instance. One day a woman who lives in Kojae-dong, Tongrae District, Pusan City, saw a capitalist's dog eating rice. At the thought that the beast ate such a good food, the kind of which she could hardly afford herself while working to exhaustion, she felt chagrin and kicked the dog on the head. The dog had its fangs broken, and was carried to hospital. The owner of the dog, pro-American element who was indulged in the exploitation of workers, claimed the hospital fee from her. She was put under the interrogation of the police. But she refused payment, saying: "I prefer to be imprisoned rather pay for the super-treated bitch that feeds on rice and is cared by doctors."

Many hunger-stricken people stand in a long queue at blood banks to stay alive by selling their bloods.

Every day innumerous suicides appear among the south Korean people. They try the hardest to wriggle out of destitution but find no way-out and kill themselves cursing the cruel society of south Korea.

This is the realities of south Korea under "liberal democracy" advertised aloud by the south Korean rulers.

As long as U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the anti-popular policies of reactionary rulers continue in south Korea, the people can not extricate themselves from the wretched plight. Only when the toiling masses, including workers and peasants, become the master of state and a progressive social system is set up there, can an end be put to their misfortunes.

Birds have their own nests, but...

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Hwanghae Iron Works—a Leading Metallurgical Centre

The ferrous metallurgical industry in our country is now developing by leaps and bounds in accordance with the unique line of building independent national economy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The ferrous metallurgical industry of our country has now grown into a powerful industrial domain equipped with perfect production processes from the production of pig iron to the production of steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, and it satisfies for itself the demands for various kinds of metal materials needed for the development of the national economy."

The Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, a leading metallurgical centre in the western region of our country, is an epitome of the history of our ferrous metallurgical industry and its great might.

This iron works with its all necessary production facilities—giant blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, coke ovens, various rolling installations, equipment for second-stage metal processing, etc.—turns out pig iron and steel and a variety of rolled steel in large quantities.

Under Japanese imperialist rule, the iron works whose main production was pig iron was quite poorly equipped and small in scale. Worse still, it was destroyed totally by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the past Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

In those difficult days of the rigorous war attended with complexity, the Leader who directs deep attention to the development of metal industry, a cornerstone of the independent economy, had a firm belief in the victory of the war and thought out the plan for the post-war reconstruction of the iron works and pushed ahead with preparations for it.

On July 29, 1953, two days after the armistice, the respected and beloved Leader visited the iron works in person.

Acquainting himself thoroughly with the damage done to the factory, the Leader indicated the orientation for rehabilitation and construction of the iron works and the task it should discharge as the heart of industry.

He said to the following effect:

...We should begin with the heavy industry in rehabilitating the national economy, and we should start with the reconstruction of the open-hearth furnaces in rebuilding the Hwanghae Iron Works. Then we will be able to obtain the iron we need in rehabilitating all fields of the national economy. Iron is needed for reconstructing factories, building houses or producing textile fabrics. The point is that we should have steel. So, we should restore the open-hearth furnaces first to turn out plenty of steel....

In hearty response to the programmatic instruction of the Leader, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, built in only one year an open-hearth furnace, twice the size of the old one wrecked by the enemy, the U.S. imperialists, and molten iron began to flow out.

Afterwards, the Leader conducted on-the-spot guidance at the iron works on 30 occasions. Each time he showed deep care for the workers, explaining in detail how to carry out the production and construction of the iron works and how to improve their life.

True to the teaching of the Leader, they pitched in to rebuild their factory like phoenix, starting from scratch.

During the Five-Year Plan aimed at laying the basis of the socialist industrialization and the foundation of an independent national economy, giant blast furnaces of the latest type, twice larger than those under Japanese imperialist rule, were built and put into operation.

During the Seven-Year Plan period when we were confronted with the tasks of realizing the socialist industrialization and carrying out the overall technical revolution in all realms of the national economy, the iron works witnessed the commissioning of a number of up-to-date open-hearth furnaces, a large blast furnace, sintering furnaces and oxygen workshop, chemical workshop, bloom rolling workshop, roughing workshop, thick and thin plate workshops, wire rod workshop, sheet zinc workshop, etc.

Now the Hwanghae Iron Works has grown up into an all-embracing metallurgical base which mass-produces different standards of pig iron, steel and other structural steel.

The production scale of the iron works has been expanded. Moreover, the production processes are comprehensive and the equipment is modernized.

All production processes—from the supply of raw materials and fuel to the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel—are semi-automated or automated.

In particular, following the banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution unfurled by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the workers of the iron works are reducing the difference between heavy and light labour and eliminating heat-affected labour and labour detrimental to health step by step.

Part of the steel production processes and almost all the operation of coke ovens have gone over to remote control and televisions for industrial use have been installed.

The Hwanghae Iron Works built by our working people with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and run by our own technique has solid bases of raw material—iron ore with high rate of metal content abundant in the western region of our country.

In the factory there are now upwards of 2,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists.

Thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers and steady improvement of equipment, the production at the factory has grown from year to year.

In 1971 the output was about 9 times in steel, 7.6 times in pig iron and 10.5 times in rolled steel as compared with the results of 1948.

The iron works has a greater prospect in the Six-Year Plan period.

All the production processes of iron, steel and rolled steel will go over to remote control and televisions for industrial use be introduced.

And giant furnaces, sintering furnaces and rolling equipment are expected to be installed or enlarged in a big way and their production capacity be increased sharply.

Sim Nung Mok

A partial view of the Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the biggest of its kind in our country

Rainbow-Hanging Vegetable Fields

One day in August I visited the Sosamjong Co-op Farm in Ryokpo District, Pyongyang. The dazzling summer sun was high in the sky. But "rain" was falling on a tract of vegetable field there. It was a scene of sprinkle irrigation.

In the co-op farm vegetables are cultivated under the continuous system. In one place radish and white rape for autumn use grew fresh, wet with sprinkled waterdrops and in the other the gathering of cabbage, egg apple, pepper and other greens for summer use was in full swing.

On the plots in the charge of Work Team No. 3, I met and talked with a functionary of the farm management board. He briefed me on the development of the co-op farm and said: "Our farm has a good harvest of greens every year. We owe the success to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the fatherly Leader Premier Kim Il Sung who is anxious to supply our people with a greater amount of fresh vegetables."

True, the fatherly Leader has paid deep attention to the production of vegetables, out of the desire to improve the dietary life of our working people. In spite of the claim of his busy life attending to the state affairs, he came down to the farm many times and induced it to move its vegetable production base to the high plain, apply sprinkle irrigation and grow vegetables under a continuous system. And he had a lot of equipment supplied to it.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Co-op farms must radically increase the production of vegetables to supply them amply to all workers, office employees and other urban dwellers as well as to members of co-op farms.... The best way for boosting their production is to introduce sprinkle irrigation in dry fields."

True to his teaching, the farmers here came out in the vigorous struggle to set sprinklers in dry fields. The workers in Pyongyang City actively helped them technically and offered a great manpower.

As a result, sprinkling started partially in 1968 and then spread wider year by year. At present all plots, some 90 *chongbo* wide, have been placed under the sprinkling system.

I dropped in at the plots in the charge of Work Team No. 2, which the Leader had visited on eight occasions. In the plots the farmers were gathering in cucumber and cabbage which had been planted after the spring spinach was reaped.

According to the chief engineer, some 50 tons of spinach were taken in from every *chongbo* of the plots and the yield of cucumber and cabbage was estimated to be a few times greater than that a couple of years ago.

Several years ago, when vegetables were cultivated on low plain, the spring drought and summer floods caused much damage to them. But, now that vegetables are grown on the high plain and sprinkle irrigation has been introduced, they are free from natural disaster and their per-*chongbo* yield is on the steady increase.

Fertilizers are applied by sprinklers. This makes much for the effective use of chemicals, the delivery of farmers from toilsome work and less consumption of labour.

The farm s producing vegetables in an industrial way and under the continuous system: five crops are raised a yea and, even in the winter season fresh vegetables are produced from green houses. In the past five years the farm has increased the production of vegetables five times.

Lorries were seen driving toward the streets of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, carrying the heavy loads of greens which had been just reaped in the plots in the charge of Work Team No. 2.

Sprinklers scattered water over plants on the plots and a beautiful rainbow was formed on the falling waterdrops, shone by the rays of the setting sun.

Han Su Chon

A bumper vegetable harvest is expected thanks to allround water-sprinkling irrigation

Good Knitwear Is Produced in Galore

The Kangso Knitted Goods Factory produces various kinds of knitwear of high quality in abundance.

Its present output is 1.7 times greater than that five years ago.

During six months last it turned out one million more of underwear and one hundred and ten thousand more sweater and jacket respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

It owes the fine achievement to the wise guidance and profound concern of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is constantly anxious to bring a more affluent life to our people.

He came to the factory many times and minutely taught the workers there how to improve their work, paying deep attention to their life.

In December 1967 one day he called at the factory and urged it to effect technical innovations to produce fabrics more and better.

He said to this effect:

...The quality of knitted goods must be raised and their variety be increased. Colouring and standard must be diversified....

The next day he called the executives of the factory to the Party Central Committee to consult with them about measures to increase the production and showed in detail the way and means for expanding the factory greatly. Later he had a lot of equipment and materials sent to them.

Under his care the factory became a large, modernly-equipped factory in a short span of time.

In 1951 the factory started its work at a farm house in the village of Yaksuri as a small producers' cooperative where several women, once housewives, got together and wove gloves and hosiery with hand-operated machines. Now it has developed into a modern one with the annual capacity of producing millions of sweater, jacket and other kinds of underwear.

The workers and technicians there have striven to carry through the tasks set in the report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the on-the-scene teachings of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to live up to the deep solicitude of the Leader who is anxious to supply better clothes to the people.

They introduced the advanced work methods unfolding a mass technical innovation drive and raised the knitting capacity to 120 per cent.

The dyeing workers made new devices of equipment by themselves and put the production processes on a conveyor system and increased the capacity of their shop to 130 per cent.

As a result, the first-half year plan was fulfilled at 106 per cent. The variety of goods has increased greatly.

New devices have been recently made to improve structures and patterns of fabrics and increase their variety.

The research institute attached to the factory works to constantly improve the colouring and design to suit various tastes of customers. This year it put out 20 kinds more of colouring than last year and made many new models of wear.

Efforts have been made to expand the variety of goods and meet the different demands of people according to seasons, sexes and ages, and kinds of main goods have increased twice compared with 1968.

The workers have striven with added ardor to produce better goods effecting mass technical innovations, with the result that the quality of goods has steadily improved.

The factory's products are very popular for their beautiful colour, soft touch and fine style and many of them are exported.

Knitwear of good quality is massproduced in various places of our country.

Under the wise guidance of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our knitted goods industry has made brisk headway; during the last Seven-Year Plan alone many factories were built newly or expanded and the production capacity was boosted several times.

Our people, once ill-clad, are now abundantly supplied with various knitted fabrics of high quality produced at knitted goods factories which were built in various places in our country, thanks to the Leader.

Kim Su Nam

Socialist System of the DPRK, a Country of the People Good to Live

Today all our people under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are enjoying a happy life in the country free from exploitation and oppression, working all together, learning and giving the fullest play to their wisdom and talents.

True, the socialist system established by him in our country demonstrates great excellence and vitality in all respects.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The socialist system is a most advanced social system under which power is in the hands of the masses of the people, production is developed steadily in a planned way on a high scientific and technical foundation for the purpose of systematically enhancing the welfare of the people on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production, all descriptions of exploitation and oppression have been abolished once and for all, and each works according to his ability and takes his share according to the quality and quantity of work done." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 162.)

The most essential excellence of the socialist system is that power and the means of production are in the hands of the people.

The people exercise the state authority to the full. So the policies of the people's power are all devoted to the interests of the people and promotion of their welfare, and the working people are substantially granted all the democratic freedoms and rights.

Under our socialist system all the citizens of both sexes at the age of 18 or more have the right of voting and eligibility for election without any restriction. Moreover, they are fully assured the right to take part in the state, political life freely.

All the people have the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and religion. They are given the genuinely democratic rights in all fields of the social life—the rights to work and rest, enjoy the fruits of labour for themselves and receive education and medical treatment and so on—and are provided with all the conditions and means for exercising these rights.

But, the masses of the people in capitalist society are without any political right and freedom because the state power and wealth of the society are all in the hands of the exploiting classes.

South Korea was turned into a complete colony of U.S. imperialism and into a military base for its aggression. Today the foreign aggressors and reactionary rulers lord it over there, holding all power. Meanwhile, the absolute majority of the masses of the people are denied even the elementary freedom and right.

Under the socialist system the masses of the people are the genuine masters of the economy, too.

Our people have all the means of production—factories, enterprises, land and so on—at their disposal and turn them to good account totally for making their country rich and strong and promoting their welfare.

They are the genuine masters in the economic management; they associate themselves with all the affairs in management of enterprises—the working out of plan, organizing of production, organizing of labour, financial activities, and what not.

The masses of the people are masters of all the cultural wealth.

Cultural wealth and means in the realms of education, literature and art, etc. really serve the people. They are used for the overall development of the working people.

As seen from the above, the masses of the people under our socialist system are masters of power and all wealth. That is why they can enjoy really free, harmonious and happy life, co-operate with each other in a comradely way and give full play to their wisdom, enthusiasm and creative initiative in the struggle to build a new society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The intrinsic superiority of socialism and its great vitality lie above all in the fact that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression unite firmly and co-operate closely with each other as comrades and display creative initiative and voluntary zeal in their work for the common goal and interests." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 167.)

Under our socialist system the people are masters of the country, the exploitation of man by man having been rooted out. Under this system, unity and cooperation among the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relationship. The workers, peasants and working intellectuals, for their common socio-economic positions and their common objectives and interests, are united in a comradely way and closely co-operative with each other, and wage with devotion the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the leadership of the Party and the Leader, helping and drawing each other along.

Deeply conscious of their being masters of the country and the means of production, they always think of how to work harder and more efficiently for the good of the society and the people, and join in the collective labour consciously and sincerely, giving full play, in their daily life, to the communist tone of devoting their all to the interests of the collective and the society under the slogan: "One for all and all for one."

In fact, all the working people in our country make a big Red home, welded together with the warm comradeship and sense of the revolutionary duty, and the unshakable politico-ideological unity of the entire people has been achieved on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.

The rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people centres round Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. Rallied close around him with one and the same idea and purpose, they are fighting on vigorously to bring earlier the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Deeply convinced through the experiences in their life that the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung alone leads to the prosperity and development of their country and to their free happy life, our people entrust their destinies and future entirely to him and are filled with the revolutionary spirit of equipping themselves thoroughly with his great revolutionary ideas, of sharing the bitters and the sweets with him and struggling on along the road indicated by him through thick and thin.

The adamant politico-ideological unity of all the people based on his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, is the source of the inexhaustible strength of our socialist system and the foundation of its solidity.

At present our people deem it the greatest pride and honour to take part in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, armed firmly with his great revolutionary ideas and rallied close around him.

Indeed, the monolithic, political and ideological unity of all the people which centres round the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and their common aspiration and enthusiasm to build socialism and communism more rapidly under the leadership of the Party and the Leader, are the main driving force propelling the progress of our society and the decisive factor in speeding up the building of socialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 300.)

In socialist society all the branches and enterprises of the national economy are organically interlinked for their common objectives and interests. Consequently, there are no anarchic production or the over-production crises seen in capitalist society, but all the labour resources and natural wealth of the country can be enlisted and used as effectively as possible, and production can be equitably and continuously raised according to plan.

Since the socialist state controls co-ordinately and realizes production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan, it can allocate a large amount of funds to accumulation and carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a big scale by using the funds most reasonably.

Under our system all the working people work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the development of production and technique, because they are deeply aware that the fruits of their labour belong to themselves and to the whole society. This steadily boosts up the labour productivity without interruption.

In socialist society the possibility of production growth will ever increase and the economy will incessantly develop at a high rate as the economy-organizing function of the state is strengthened and the ideological and technical revolutions are stepped up.

Kim Yun Sik

(To Be Continued)

What Are They Afraid of?

The ideological servants on the payroll of the south Korean reactionary ruling circles, whose job is to disparage the advanced socialist system of the northern half of the Republic and the happy life of the people here, poured forth a stream of coarse invectives against our socialist system, resorting to all distortions and fabrications.

The torrent of whopping lies that spewed forth from the south Korean "Radio Chungang" in its "comment" on September 7 well showed how hard the south Korean reactionary propagandists, who have sold off the last shreds of conscience, are trying to cast a slur on our socialist system.

These dishonest propagandists slung mud at the creches where children of the northern half are reared, alleging that they are deprived of "love of the parents" and "care of the families," uttering the stupid balderdash that they are growing into "mechanical men" and are "robbed of individuality."

This is one more crude violation of the north-south joint statement in which the two sides promised each other not to slander and calumniate the other side for the creation of an atmosphere of trust between the north and the south.

The above slanders of the south Korean dishonest propagandists are not a mere token of their stupidity, but an extension of the vile "anti-communist" propaganda carried on systematically by the south Korean reactionaries for vilifying the northern half of the Republic.

Their smear campaign against the northern half of the Republic has reached the height of dastardliness and virulency after the opening of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations in Pyongyang.

The wretched masterminds of the false propaganda went so far as to carry a picture of the gloomy social scene of south Korea in a newspaper with footnotes that it is a scene of a "market" of Pyongyang and even lashed their tongues against the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" and the feature film "A Flower Girl" highly appreciated by the broad public circles of the world as a "truly revolutionary and popular opera art" and "art of the highest peak surpassing imagination."

What do the dishonest propagandists of south Korea seek in disparaging with such tenacity the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic? Their aim is to dampen in vain the longing for the northern half of the Republic ever growing among the south Korean people and put down their ardent desire for independent, peaceful reunification.

Another hideous aim they pursue in this libellous propaganda is to conceal the consequences of the misrule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys which has turned south Korea into a living hell of darkness today.

What are the south Korean realities like today?

A foreign visitor, shocked by the south Korean realities too grievous to behold, called it "a boil on the globe."

The tragic situation of south Korea where everything national and human dignity are savagely trampled underfoot and dependence and ruin, famine and despair prevail is vividly reflected in the lot of the younger generation.

We ask the south Korean dishonest propagandists: Is it not a fact that the children of the poor who hold the overwhelming majority of the population wither away from the very day of their birth, sucking at the dry breasts of their mothers exhausted from hunger and can not go to a hospital in case of illness and they carry boxes instead of satchels and hawk chewing gums and do shoepolishing, exposed to all social maltreatment and humiliation?

The traitors of south Korea, the old hands at treacheries, are selling thousands of, tens of thousands of children going ragged and hungry to foreign marauders under the name of "adopted children" and, not contented with selling live children, commit without hesitation such crimes never known in history as selling the intestines of stillborn children.

The south Korean reactionaries steeped in treacheries against the country and the nation are now trembling with extreme uneasiness and impatience for fear that their anti-popular crimes should be further exposed and the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic be known to south Korean people, though to an extremely limited section of them, through the travel of the delegations and the press corps of the two sides between the north and the south for the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations.

The south Korean reactionaries and their ideological servants should give up the foolish dream.

The dishonest propagandists of south Korea must not challenge the unanimous desire of the entire people of north and south Korea to seek great national unity, transcending differences in ideology, ideal and system, reject outside forces and achieve independent, peaceful reunification.

If they continue to act recklessly, distorting facts and spreading lies, they will surely face a stern judgement by the people.

South Korea's Draft Budget for Next Year Is a Budget for National Split

A person in the south Korean authorities, according to a report, submitted to the "national assembly" a draft budget for next year compiled mainly with military expenses and expenses for the upkeep of the fascist rule and made public the "budget message" reflecting the "administrative policy" connected with the execution of this budget.

He blustered that the draft budget was worked out for the purpose of "building up national strength" to "achieve reunification under the system of liberal democracy."

As is known, "reunification under the system of liberal democracy" means that the south Korean authorities would force the present system of colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in south Korea even on the northern half of the Republic, and it is a replica of the notorious clamour for "reunification by prevailing over communism."

It is stipulated in the north-south joint statement that for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, the national aspiration of the Korean people, the north and the south should promote great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

To talk about "reunification under the system of liberal democracy" is to try to force their system on others and this is a violation of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement.

Some rulers in south Korea croak about "liberal democracy" each time they open their mouths. Speaking of this "liberal democracy" it is foul bourgeois democracy of "south Korean style" which gives unlimited right and freedom of license to a privileged few but brings only poverty and non-rights to the absolute majority of the working people. As the realities of south Korea show, if the south Koreans enjoy any freedoms, they are the freedom of unemployment, the freedom of going in rags and suffering from hunger and the freedom of dying of illness unable to receive medical treatment when they have no money.

While giving publicity to sham and deceptive "liberal democracy," the man in the south Korean authorities made clear that the south Korean authorities would earmark most of the budgetary outlay for next year for the further strengthening of the system of fascist rule, for the "reinforcement of the military installations at the front and in the rear" and for the stepping up of the "modernization of the equipment" of south Korean army.

In the "budget message" he put stress on the "effective maintenance and development of the south Korea-U.S. joint defence system with the south Korea-U.S. treaty as the mainstay" and emphasized that the south Korean authorities would "strive for the continued stationing of the UNCURK and UN forces."

It was already fully laid bare that the "south Korea-U.S. treaty" is an aggressive, treacherous treaty designed to "legalize" the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, intensify their policy of war, and leave south Korea completely to U.S. imperialism and that the "UNCURK and the UN forces" are tools of aggression of the U.S. imperialists to attain the vicious aim of the "south Korea-U.S. treaty."

His talk about the maintenance of the "south Korea-U.S. treaty" and the "stationing of UN forces" cannot be construed otherwise than an unpardonable scheme to beg for the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people and the main obstacle to national reunification, and perpetuate the split of the nation and hamper the reunification of the country.

This is a harmful act trampling underfoot the interests of the nation and completely running counter to the purport of the north-south joint statement in which is clarified the principle of independence concerning national reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper **The New York Times**, Eng ed., p. 14.)

The question of Korea's reunification is the internal affair of the Korean people and it should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves.

No one can talk about reunification if he relies on the foreign aggressors, the very ones who bisected our territory and try to keep the tragic state of national split.

In the "budget message" the man in the south Korean authorities, however, blabbed again that they would promote "good neighbour and friendly relations" and "relations of mutual cooperation" between south Korea and Japan.

This reveals their real intention to strengthen their tie-up with the Japanese militarists and open the door wider for their reinvasion of south Korea, under the signboard of "good neighbour and friendly relations" and "relations of mutual cooperation."

In the "budget message" he tediously propagated "economic stability" and "growth" whose deceptiveness and illusion had already been disclosed to the full. This is also a foolish attempt to deceive the south Korean people who unanimously wish for the country's independent peaceful reunification and aspire after stabilized living and the development of the national economy.

Making much ado about "economic stability" and "growth" they intend to more thoroughly subordinate the south Korean economy to the U.S. and Japanese monopolies, open the door wider to a handful of landlords and comprador capitalists for their accumulation of wealth and further intensify their exploitation and plunder of tens of millions of people.

As you see, south Korea's draft budget for next year is an anti-national, reactionary budget which serves only to give hindrance to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification and aggravate tension in Korea and which envisages a harsher expropriation of the people.

The south Korean authorities must get rid of the idea of relying on outside forces, an idea of national ruin. And they must not follow the path of treachery to the nation but take the path of accelerating the cause of reunification in accordance with the principles elucidated in the north-south joint statement.

Commentator

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang on Sept. 3 by special plane on a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation headed by Comrade K.F. Katushev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, consists of Comrade N.V. Bannikov, Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Party; Comrade D.I. Kachin, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Kamchatka Regional Committee of the Party; Comrade Y.A. Sklyarov, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

☆ A delegation of the parliamentarian group of the Republic of Finland headed by Veikko Ryti-konen, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland, arrived here on Sept. 5 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the parliamentarian group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

☆ A delegation of councillors from the Japan Socialist Party headed by Shigemitsu Akanekakubo, Member of the House of Councillors of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on Sept. 1 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ Roberto Viezzi, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on Sept. 5 by plane to pay a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

☆ A Chinese youth delegation led by Liang Chin-tang, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, came here on the 5th by train for a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

☆ A delegation of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan headed by Tokuo Nishikawa, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on the 5th by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ Ismael Byrne Taylor Kamara, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, and his wife arrived here on the 5th by air for a visit to our country.

☆ Takehiko Takahashi, Chief Editor of the Japanese paper **Mainichi Shimbun** and head of the delegation of the correspondents of the paper, came to Pyongyang on the 5th by sea to visit our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A Chinese football team led by Chao Hsi-wu, a leading member of the Football Association of the People's Republic of China, arrived here on the 5th by train for a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ The Kairat football team of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic arrived here on the 5th by air for a visit to our country under this year's plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and the Soviet Union.

☆ The delegation of the Danish parliamentarian group headed by Alfred Jensen, ex-member of the Parliament of Denmark, which had been visiting our country on the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, left here on Aug. 30 by plane.

☆ The delegation of the Communist Youth League of Cuba headed by Osvaldo Castro Colado, Secretary in Charge of Industry of the CYLC, which had come to pay a visit to our country, left here on Aug. 29 by air.

☆ The delegation of the parliamentarian group of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Z. Rhagwasuren, Vice-Chairman of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR, left here on Sept. 2 by train after a visit to our country on the invitation of the parliamentarian group of the DPRK.

Mali Steadily Develops National Economy under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

Over the last 12 years since the independence of the country and the proclamation of the Republic, the Mali people have carried on a vigorous struggle to consolidate their national independence and create a new life, raising high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Recently, the Mali government and people have actively striven to achieve "Malization" in all the political, economic and cultural fields, rejecting outside forces and scored great successes.

Companies, banks, factories, and farms belonging to foreign monopoly capitalists who once seized the main arteries of Mali's economy have been nationalized, abundant underground resources—gold, manganese, bauxite, zinc, copper, petroleum, etc. — have been extensively exploited and numbers of new factories have sprung up.

The electric power industry in Mali has made a big stride. The hydro-power stations respectively having a great generating capacity which appeared in Sikasso and on the Niger River rendered it possible to satisfactorily meet the country's demand for electricity.

This means saving foreign currency equivalent to 200 million Mali franc per annum.

Light industry relying on the home raw materials develops from day to day.

In 1968 a combined textile mill, the first of its kind in the history of Mali, rose in Seku, and in 1971 a large cotton spinning mill came into being in the capital city Bamako and a large rice-cleaning mill with a yearly capacity of 150,000 tons in Nantaka.

Now the Mali people are exerting strenuous efforts to overfulfil the three-year economic development plan (July 1970-June 1973). During this period more than 30 factories and enterprises including metal processing factory and farm machine factory will be constructed in Mali.

Agriculture, too, has made a rapid progress. The Mali government has directed much effort to eliminating the evil aftermath of colonial rule and developing the diversified farming. As a result, onesided cultivation of peanut and cotton in agriculture has given place to the growth of a wide variety of crops. Notably, the cotton ouput jumped from about 54,000 tons in the 1969-1970 farming year to 80,000 tons in the 1971-1972 farming year and the peanut output went up from some 120,000 tons to 130,000 tons during the same period.

Moreover, the 1971-1972 farming year saw the yield of 120,000 tons in rice and 820,000 tons in wheat.

Progress has also been made in stock-breeding. At present over four million head of cattle and nine million or more sheep, are raised in Mali.

All these achievements of the Mali people are a precious fruit of their energetic struggle for creating a new life.

Our people greatly rejoice over the successes of the Mali people as over their own and warmly hail them.

The Korean people sincerely wish that the Mali people, led by Prime Minister Moussa Traore, Head of State, will attain still greater success in their future struggle for laying firm foundations of an independent national economy.

Chin Bang Hun

Weightlifter Pak Dong Gun of Our Country Carries Off Gold Medal in 52kg Category Jerk

in World Weightlifting Championships

Weightlifter Pak Dong Gun of our country won the gold medal by jerking 130 kg in the 52 kg category on August 27 in the 1972 world weightlifting championships held simultaneously with the weightlifting competitions at the 20th summer Olympic games, according to a report from Munich.

Thus, weightlifter Pak Dong Gun became the world championship holder in jerk this year in the 52 kg category, outstripping strong rivals. He could attain this brilliant success as he had tirelessly refined *Juche*-based sports technique through day-to-day training, upholding the teachings of the fatherly Leader given to the sports field.

At 332nd MAC Meeting

Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Army from South Korea Strongly Demanded

The 332nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on September 7 at the request of our side.

At the meeting Major General Han Yong Ok, Senior Member of our side, stressed that a new prospect is open before our people's struggle for national reunification with the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors, still illegally occupying south Korea and persistently resorting to aggressive manoeuvres, are aggravating tension and placing one obstacle after another in the way of the reunification of our country, he declared.

He pointed out that homicidal generals and war servants of U.S. imperialism let loose outbursts revealing their intention to permanently occupy south Korea and opposing the independent, peaceful reunification of our country and that they fly to south Korea one on the heels of the other to hold secret meetings on war.

Stating that the U.S imperialists are making haste with the "perfection" of the "airlift operational system" and "sea transport operational system" designed to bring their aggressor armed forces on a large scale to the Military Demarcation Line via Okinawa from the U.S. mainland, turning the base of Okinawa, Japan, further into a strategic vantage for aggression on Korea and are sending to south Korea aircraft, warships, weapons and other military equipment, he said:

On August 25 the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally brought one destroyer to south Korea in accordance with the plan for "modernizing the equipment" of the south Korean army and are planning to introduce another destroyer in the future.

Earlier, the U.S. imperialists passed at the U.S. House of Representatives the so-called "foreign aid bill" envisaging "military aid" amounting to more than 215 million dollars to south Korea and conducted test flight of a newtype jet plane to be transferred to south Korea.

These days the U.S. imperialists are unhesitatingly calling upon U.S. monopolies to make investments in the "nuclear energy industry" of south Korea.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are illegally bringing almost every day a large quantity of heavy and automatic weapons to the region south of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission, thereby creating tension in the headquarters area and menacing its security.

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are still clinging to the foolish aggressive design to occupy south Korea permanently and perpetuate the split of our nation and conquer the northern half of the Republic by "force" by thoroughly converting south Korea into barracks where are amassed greater military forces and into a drill ground for the provocation of a new war, quite contrary to the north-south joint statement, declared the Senior Member of our side.

After proving that today the U.S. imperialist aggressor army has neither reason nor pretext to hang on in south Korea any longer in view of the provisions of the armistice agreement and principles of international law or in view of the demand of the new situation obtaining in our country, he strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists to give up their interference in the domestic affairs of our country and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops going under the signboard of the "United Nations forces" and all the illegally introduced lethal weapons.

An Intolerable Scheme to Hamper National Reunification in Conspiracy with Outside Forces

The south Korean authorities held the "sixth session of the south Korea-Japan ministerial talks" with the Japanese government authorities in Seoul on September 5 and 6.

In the 21-point "joint statement" released after the session, a report says, they referred to the international situation and the situation in Asia and the Pacific area, touched on the need to "mutually cooperate" for "their common goal"—"peace and prosperity of Asia" and "reaffirmed" that the "cooperation through the UN will be useful."

"Peace of Asia," "common prosperity," "assistance" and "cooperation"—all these are the slogans the reactionary forces at home bring out invariably in their attempt to bring in the foreign aggressive forces and team up with them.

Under these slogans the present rulers of south Korea rigged up the criminal "south Korea-Japan agreements," thereby ushering the Japanese militarists and monopoly capitalists into south Korea to speed up the process of its subordination to them. This is a fact well known to the public.

In the above-mentioned "joint statement" they reiterated the need for "cooperation between south Korea and Japan" and the "cooperation through the UN." This means that the south Korean rulers are machinating to achieve something by further relying on the outside forces in violation of the principles laid down in the north-south joints statement.

At the "ministerial talks" the south Korean rulers tried to get another loan from Japan. This reveals their scheme to continue to depend on the outside forces, trampling underfoot the agreed points in the north-south joint statement.

The "joint statement" announced after the talks says that the south Korean authorities will obtain another loan of 170 million dollars from Japan under the cloak of the expansion of iron industry and communication facilities and the like. They have clamoured about the need to "foster the strength" for a "showdown against communism" at every possible opportunity since the announcement of the north-south joint statement. Anyone can see from this hard fact, needless to say, that what they are after is to "foster the strength" for the "showdown" and increase the military and economic potentialities of south Korea.

The south Korean rulers, in a nutshell, are going to rush on along the road of split, the road of betrayal of the nation, instead of the road to national reunification.

At the talks they agreed upon concluding an "agreement on ownership of industry" with Japan this year in return for the negligible sum of loan they asked for. This we cannot overlook at all.

The conclusion of the above-mentioned agreement means that the Japanese monopolies will be placed in a position to legally exercise a patent right and other privileges in their business activities in south Korea.

This shows that the Japanese monopolist domination over the south Korean economy so far obtained in the forms of investing capital and granting loan will be extended directly to production and that the south Korean economy will come under a tighter control of the avaricious Japanese monopoly capitalists.

The decision upon concluding the "agreement on ownership of industry" is a proof that the south Korean rulers have become more and more undisguised in selling out the interests of the nation.

On top of that, the south Korean authorities hatched a sinister plot to suppress the national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and disrupt their national unity in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists under the pretext of "promoting the welfare of Koreans in Japan."

All these afford an irrefutable evidence that the "south Korea-Japan ministerial talks" is quite an inauspicious plotters' confab intended to put a fresh obstacle in the way of national reunification, further the country's split and aggravate the tension in Korea again, running counter to the demands of the new situation created in our country after the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

Nor is this all. The "ministerial talks" revealed once again the anti-popular, traitorous nature of the south Korean reactionary forces, which commit whatever treacherous act without hesitation in selling off the country and the nation flatteringly to the foreign aggressive forces.

The "talks" and its result indicate that the present rulers of Japan have not detached themselves from the aggressive line which the ex-Prime Minister Sato and other Japanese militarists followed in a desperate effort to subjugate south Korea and realize their militarist ambition for overseas expansion at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

A glaring proof is that at the recent "talks" the Japanese authorities compelled the south Korean reactionary forces to agree upon concluding the "agreement on ownership of industry" in reward for their "aid" and that they made public through the "joint statement" issued after the "talks" their view that the "cooperation through the UN will be useful" and thus documented in reality their positive support of the illegal UN "resolution" on the "Korean question" as well, as their unjustifiable intention to make efforts, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, to keep the forthcoming UN General Assembly from putting on its agenda the proposal "Creation of favourable conditions for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warned the south Korean rulers that **"If they do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out."**

The south Korean rulers must face the stern reality of today and act discreetly. They should take the road indicated by the north-south joint statement to carry it into practice in line with the aspiration of the nation and the demands of the times.

They must immediately stop such a traitorous act as selling off the country to the foreign aggressive forces.

They must clearly see that if they do not discontinue the criminal act of selling out the interests of the nation fawningly to the outside forces but persist in the act of betraying the country, they will never be able to escape the trenchant denunciation from all the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over and they themselves will suffer from the irretrievable consequences.

All the Korean people still remember that the Japanese militarists once invaded our country under the cloak of consolidation of "independence of Korea" and "peace in the Orient" and that they gave priority to the economic invasion and, after gaining a foothold, launched in 1894 the brigandish armed invasion against our country on the plea of "protecting their properties" and "their residents" in Korea and, in the long run, stamped out the independence of our nation. We will never tolerate the repetition of such an event.

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